# HE RUGBY GAZETI



AND EAST TENNESSEE NEWS.

VOL. V .-- NO. 11.

RUGBY, MORGAN COUNTY, TENN., SATURDAY, MARCH 14, 1885.

WHOLE NUMBER, 177,

# Farming Lands CLEVELAND. Cheap

-ON THE

# BOARD OF AID ESTATE

ON THE-

# CUMBER LAND PLATEAU

## COMPARATIVE ELEVATION.

Cincinnati
Chattanooga 685
Rugsy 1410

550 feet above sea level.

### HEALTH AND CLIMATE.

All health seekers, whether from Northern or Southern States, should try the climate of the Tableland. The recent United States Census shows it to be almost the only district east of the Rocky Mountains entirely free from malarial, pulmonary and intestinal diseases.

The Plateau has a double climate, one resulting from latitude and the other from clevation. The air is pure and invigorating. The water is freestone; cool and sparkling. Mineral savings are numerical.

# The mean summer temperature is 72 deg. Fahr., and in winter 37 deg. Fahr. The nig always cool and refreshing.

### MINERALS.

The whole of the Cumberland Pleteau is underlaid by coal. The upper measures only have as yet been worked. These outcrop on the eastern portion of the Board's estate and are being successfully worked at several points along the C. S. R. R. The lower measures have been opened by test workings only, and show a five foot vein which extends under the whole traot at a depth, at Rugby, of about 400 feet.

The district is also underlaid by the oil bearing sands and limestones of the lower carboniferous system. And these beds on their western outcrep show unmistakable evidences of pagroleum.

# of percols system. of percols system. ALE: a system of possit of potter's clay. Samples have been tested with very satisfactory results.

TIMBER

The whole country is heavily timbered. The principal varieties are Pines—white, yellow and black; Oaks—white, black, chestnut, red, spotted and post; Hickory, Maple, Chestnut and Dogwood. The Board of Aids' steam saw mill affords opportunities for rapidly converting this timber into marketable lumber.

# SOIL.

The soil is sandy loam upon a mulatte clay subsoil. It is light, friable, holds printer easily cultivated and responds readily and generously to the least fertilizer.

## CROPS AND CRASSES.

Corn, wheat, rye, cats, and barley all grow well, though this is not claimed as a grain growing soil. Tobacco is a profitable crop here, as also is sorghum. Herd grass, orchard grass, German and pearl millet, timothy and red clover have all been tried, and take hold and root well. Kentucky blue grass also thrives wherever introduced. The natural pasturant is abundant.

## VECETABLES

Grow abundantly. Cabbage, onions, beans, sweet and Irish patatoes all make a fine return The Irish potatoes are unexcelled by any grown in America. Sweet potatoes and onions yield 500 bushels per acre.

## FRUIT AND CRAPE CULTURE.

This region is especially adapted to fruit, and particularly to the winter apple and the grape. The apple crop here has never been known to fail. The trees are healthy, and the fruit smooth, plump, juicy and firm, rarely ever specking or rotting. The grape finds all the conditions requisite to the highest success. The vines are vigorous, robust, free from mildew and rot. The best wine varieties have succeeded admirably, and the wines made from them are excellent in quality and in good demand. These two fruits are destined to become the great and staple products of the Table-land, and will undoubtedly yield larger returns than any other crops now cultivated.

Strawberries, blackberries, raspberries, currants, cherries, plums, and nearly all the small fruits thrive and bear prolifically.

## STOCK AND SHEEP RAISING.

The excellent natural pasturage, good drainage, abundance of running water and free dom from flies make these occupations eminently suitable and remunerative.

Stop feeding stock for eight months in the year. Come South, where you can buy cheap lands, work out-doors all the winter, and turn your stock into the woods most of the year.

## EDUCATION.

Rugby has an excellent primary public school. It occupies the ground floor of the Church building, and is in every respect well appointed. It is open all the year and gives a free education. A school for boys, which will be affiliated to the University of the South and afford a preparatory collegiate education, is in course of organization.

The free school system of the State provides a school term of five months, in every district.

TITLES. The titles are among the oldest and best in Tennessee, and have been thoroughly inves-

### tigated and perfected. LAND.

The Board of Aid Estate centrally situated on this plateau, consists of 35,000 acres of grazing, farming, fruit raising and vine growing lands.

### It Skirts Ten Miles of Frontage on the Cincinnati Southern Railroad, With Four Depots Located on it.

The lands enumerated below are being offered in tracts suitable to all purchasers, at low figure and with deferred payments.

Beard lands on the Cin. So. R. R., west of Gien Mary Station. About 3,000 acres of very desirable land fronting on the Cin. So. R. R., is here laid out in 100 acre farms. No farm is more than three miles from either Sunbright or Gien Mary Depots; to the latter are adjacent the Crooke Coal Mines, employing 200 men and with an out-put of twelve car loads per day. Glen Mary has 200 inhabitants, three stores, telegraph station and post-office, and is stopped at by all trains, four passenger and four freight daily. Good and ready market, with best shipping facilities for either agricultural produce or timber and tan-bark.

Also several fine tracts of land fronting and lying on the east side of the C. S. R. R., and haif a mile south of Glen Mary.

Board lands on the Cin. So. R. R., west of Sunbright. These lands lie directly south of the above and are close to the thriving town of Sunbright, with 200 inhabitants, two hotels, Masonic Lodge, six stores and post-office. They are well watered and timbered, and have excellent market, shipping and especially lumbering facilities.

# RUGBY.

Founded in 1880 has many social advantages, viz., Two Good Hotels, Fine Church and School Building, Public Library with 6,000 volumes, Masonic Lodge, Drug Store, Large Commissary, and two other General Stores, Dairy, Livery Stable, Weekly Newspaper, Post Office with two mails per day and telephone connection with Rugby Road, its depot on the the Cin. So. R. R., which is a telegraph station with good siding accommodation. The town is beautifully laid out and picturesquely situated between the gorges of Clear Fork River and White Oak Creek. The streets are clean and dry, and invalids will find no difficulty in taking exercise even in the worst winter weather. They are bordered by, for the most part, good houses, standing in well-kept, neatly fenced gardens, and by several very attractive will a residences. Several bored wells strike mineral waters containing sulphur and from constituents, which are highly esteemed. Choice building lots are now being offered at very reasonable prices, also small tracts on the town site suitable for vineyards.

The site of Rugby Road is laid out in town lots and the Board is prepared to offer liberal inducements to persons settling there for manufacturing or business purposes.

The Board's Rugby lands comprise several tracts lying west of Rugby, in Morgan and Fentress Counties, as well as all their territory between Rugby and Rugby Road and Robin's Depots on the C. S. R. R. These lands are traversed by the Rugby Pike, a graded road, seven miles long and pronounced the best dirt road in Tennessee, and are, on account of the superior communication, as accessible to the railroad as the less remote lands of the Board. They are situated on the direct and, in winter, only line of traffic from the C. S. R. R. to Jamestown, Livingston, Celina and Byrdstown, respectively the county-seats of Feutress, Overton, Clay and Pickett Counties.

The Board have arrangements with the C. S. R. R. by which they can furnish settlers with reduced rate certificates from Cincinnati and Chattanooga to Rugby

# ROBERT WALTON,

Rugby, Morgan Co., Tenn.

While He Walks !nto the White House Doors, Chester A. Arthur With Dignity, Steps Down and Out.

After Twenty-four Years of Continuous Service, the Republican Party Peacefully Resigns Its Trust into the Hands of the Democratic Party.

inaugural Ceremonies of the New President.

The Inaugural Address. — A Magnificent Pageant.—Programme of the Procession, Etc.

WASHINGTON, March 4 .- Grover Cleveland is President. The solemn oath of office, the delivery of the inaugural, the boom of cannons, the waving of fings and banners, the shouts of the multitude, the loud notes of

nons, the waving of fings and banners, the shouts of the multitude, the loud notes of martial music and the inarching of thousands of troops in long procession, attest this. The King is dead—long live the King. This morning at 11:30 President Arthur rode from the White House to the Capitot to lay down the robes of office. This afternoon at 12:30 President Cleveland rode from the Capitol to the White House, having taken them up. So simple yet grand are the resemblies which transfer from hand to hand and from party to parly the administration of the government of the greatest nation on the earth. The presence at the Capitol, the solemn oath of office, the lips reverently pressed upon the book, the address to the present thousands and listening millions, the return to the Executive Mansion, and the thing is done, and the scepter has passed from the hands that have held it for twenty-four years to those that have been valuly afterched toward it so long.

At 10 o'clock Senators Sherman and Ransom, who were to be the escort to President Cleveland, repaired to the Arlington Hotel, where the President-elect was quartered, and escorted him to the White House. Senator Hawley at the same time visited Willard's Hotel and escorted Vice President-elect Hendricks to the White House. After a short time spent there they took carriages for the Capitol, being escorted thine to you division of the procession, consisting of the Regular Army, Marine Corps and the District Militia. Arriving at the Capitol, President Arthur went to the President's room, where he found most of the members of the Cabinet waiting to transact the last work of the administration, the discussion of the bills being passed by Congress in its expiring hours, and the approval by the President of those that were thought worthy of approval. The House and Senate were in session, very busy, winding up the work of the session, the officers and messengers hustling back and forth between the chambers of all the chambers of all the chambers of the capitol. two podies with bills and report ference committees, everything in a hubbub of contacton and hurry, yet proceeding in order. The President-elect was escorted to the Vice President's room, where he was fol-lowed by Mr. Hendricks and his escort, the two remaining here until the moment should arrive for their entrance to the Senate Cham-

oer.
Of course not a tithe of those who desired Of course not a tithe of those who desired to enter the Senate Chamber to witness the reorganization of that body could be accommodated. Scats were provided for as many as possible on the floor, and tickets were issued to the members of the Senate and House to be distributed, admitting to the galleries as many as could be packed into them. The doors of the galleries had been opened earlier to those holding tickets of admission, none not so holding tickets being admitted. At II o'clock the diplomates, who were entitled to seats on the floor of the Senate, began to arrive. They gathered in the Marble Room, adjoining the Senate Chamber, and at II.15 marched into the Senate Chamber and were given seats at the ate Chamber and were given seats at the right of the Chair. They were followed by the heads of departments. General of the Army, the Admiral of the Navy, the army officers and others who have been thanked by Congress by name for mer torious services, Gov ernors and ex-Governors of States, Judges of the Supreme Court of the District and of the Court of Alabama Claims, the Commissioners of the District, the Assistant Secreta ries of the departments and Commissioner of Agriculture, and the Supreme Court, and finally by the members of the House, all being given seats in chairs upon the floor of the Senate Chamber. The galleries were of

Senate Chamber. The galleries were of course packed.

Shortly before 12 the President and the President-elect and Vice President-elect entered the Senate Chamber and were escorted to seats reserved for them. Vice President Hendricks was sworn in as Vice President of the United States and President of the Senate and presented to ad-Vice President of the United States and President of the Senate, and proceeded to administer the oath of office to the newly elected members of the Senate, thus, by this simple process, completing the reorganization of that body in a very brief space of time, and the Senate of the Forty-eighth Congress passed away and its place was filled, as if by magic, with the Senate of the Forty-ninth Congress. The new Senators sworn in, the procession formed for the purpose of escorting the President elect to the platform in from of the Capitol, where he was to be sworn in and deliver his inaugural. It formed in the following order: Marshal of the District of Columbia and Supreme Court.

Justices of the Supreme Court.
Sergeant-at-Arms of the Senate.
Committeee of Arrangements.
The President and President-elect Vice President and Secretary of the Senate Members of the Senate.

Members of the Senate.

Members of the Diplomatic Corps.

Heads of Departments.

General of the Army and Admiral of Navy.
Those receiving the thanks of Congress.

Members and Members-elect of the House.
Governors and ex-Governors of States.

Officers of House and Senate.

All other persons admitted to the floor.

All persons admitted to the galleries.
This procession moved through the Captol, from the main door of the Senate Chamber to the rotunds, and thence through the

main door at the east front of the Capitol building to the great platform that had been erected, upon which the oath of office was to be administered to President Cleveland. In

front of the Capitol as they emerged they found a sea of people. The great space in front of the building was packed with a mass of peo-ple, thousands and thousands, from whose ple, thousands and thousands, from whose throats came a mighty shout as the proces-sion and the President appeared. Marching forward to the platform, upon which the members of the press had already been seat-ed, the President and President-elect took seats at the center, well in front, assigned them by the committee, those following them filing right and left to their seats as as-signed.

signed.

As the new President took bis seat there was a pressure forward by the great crowd, a hum of voices and a struggle to get sight of the man who was then and there to assume the duties of the greatest office in the gift of the greatest union on earth. Those who were near enough to gratify this desire saw in him a man whose face seemed familiar by reason of the events of the last six months, faultlessly attired in black his familiar features a trifle pale from the suppressed agitation of the great part in the suppressed agitation of the great part in the drama in real life which he was to play. After a moment's delay the inaugural ad-dress was delivered, after which he was sworn in the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court administering the oath of office.

ernment, they have committed to one of their fellow-citizens a supreme and sacred trust; and he here consecrates himself to their service.

This impressive ceremony adds little to solemnize the responsibility with which I contemplate the duty I owe to all the people of the land; nothing can relieve me from anxiety lest by any act of mine their inferests may suffer, and nothing is needed to strengthen my resolution to engage every faculty and effort in the promotion of their welfare. Amid the din of party strife the people's choice was made; but its attendant circumstances have demonstrated a new strengtll and the safety of government by the people. In each succeeding year it more clearly appears that our democratic principle needs no apology, and that in its fearless and faithful application is to be found the surest guarantee of good government.

But the best results in the operation of the Government wherein every citizen has a share largely depend upon the proper limitation of purely partisan zeal and effort and a correct appreciation of the time when the heat of the partisan should be merged lato the patriotism of the citizen. To day, the Executive branch of the Government is iransferred to new keeping. But this is still the Government of all the people, and it should be none the less an object of their affectionate solicitude.

At this hour the animosities of political strife, the bitterness of partisan defeat and exultation of partisan triumphs, should be supplanted by imgrudging acquiescence to the popular will, and so by conscientious concern for the general weal. Moreover, if from this hour we chosefully and honestly ibandon an sectional prejudice and distrifit, and determine, with manly confidence in one another, to work out harmoniously the achievements of our national destiny, we shall deserve to realize all the benefits which our happy form of government can bestow.

On this auspicious occassion we may well renew the pledge of our devotion, has, for almost a century, borne the hopes and aspirations

peace suitable to our interests. It is the policy of neutrality rejecting any share in foreign broils and through the shock of foreign conflicts and the perils of domestic strife and vicissitude. By the father of his country our conflicts. country our Constitution was commended for adoption as "the result of a spirit of amity and mutual concession.

In that same spirit it should be adminis tered, in order to provote the lasting welfare of the country and to secure the full meas-ure of its priceless benefits to us and to those who will succeed to the blessings of our Na who will succeed to the blessings of our National life. The large variety of diverse and competing interests subject to Federal control persistently seeking the recognition of their claims need give us no fear that "the greatest good to the greatest number" will fail to be accomplished, if, in the halls of national legislation that spirit of amity and mutual concession shall reveal in which the mutual concession shall prevail in which the Constitution had its birth. If this involves the surrender or postponment of private in-terests and the abandonment of local advan-tages, compensation will be found in the assurance that thus the common interest i surface that thus the common interest is subserved and the general welfare advanced. In the discharge of my official duty I shall endeavor to be guided by a just and un-strained construction of the Constitution, a careful observance of the distinction be-tween the powers granted the Federal Gov-ernment and those reserved to the States, or to the people and by a cautions appreciation

tween the powers granted the Federal Government and those reserved to the States, or to the people, and by a eautions appreciation of those functions which by the Constitution and laws have been especially assigned to the Executive branch of the Government.

But he who takes the oath to-day to preserve, protect and defend the Constitution of the United States, only assumes the solemn obligation which every patriotic citizen on the farm, in the work shop, in the busy marts of trade and everywhere should share with him. The Constitution which prescribes his oath, my countrymen, is yours; the government you have chosen him to administer for a time, is yours; the suffrage which executes the will of freemen, is yours; the laws of the entire scheme of our civil rule, from the town meeting to the State Capitols and the National Capitol, is yours.

Your every voter, as surely as your Chief Magistrate, under the same high sanction, though in a different sphere, exercises a public trust. Nor is this all. Every citizen owes to the country a vigilant watch and close scrutiny of its public servants and a fair and reasonable estimate of their fidelity and usefulness. This is the people's will impressed upon the whole framework of our civil policy—municipal, State and federal—and this is the price of our liberty and the inspiration of our faith in the Republic.

It is the policy of Monroe and Washington and Jefferson, "peace, commerce and honest friendship with all Nations, entanging alliances with none."

A due regard for the interests and prosper-

A due regard for the interests and prosper-A due regard for the interests and prosperity of all people demands that our finances shall be established upon such a sound and sensible basis as shall secure the safety and confidence of business interests, and make the wage of labor sure and stead, y and that our system of revenue shall be so adjusted as to relieve the people from unnecessary taxation, having a due regard to the interests of capital myested and from unnecessary taxation, having a due regard to the interests of capital invested and workingmen employed in American industries, and preventing the accumulation of a surplus in the Treasury to tempt extravagance and waste. Care for the property of the Nation and for the needs of future settlers requires that the public domain should be protected from purloining schemes and unlawful occupation. The conscience of the people demands that the Indians without our people demands that the Indians without our boundaries shall be fairly and honestly treated as wards of the government, and their education and civilization promoted with a view to their ultimate citizenship, and that polygamy in the Territories, destructive of the family relation and offensive to the moral sense of the civilized world, shall be repressed.

The laws should be rigidly enforced which prohibit the immigration of a service class to compete with American labor, with no inten-

tion of acquiring citizenship and bringing with them and the retaining habits and customs repugnant to our civilizattion.

The people demand reform in the administration of the Government and the application of business principles to public affairs. As a means to this end Civil Service reform As a means to this end Civil Service reform should be in good faith enforced. Our citizens have the right to protection from the incompetency of public employes who hold their places solely as the reward of their partisan service, and from the corruptive influence of those who promise and the vicious methods of those who expect such rewards, and those who worthly seek public employment have thought to insist that merit and competency shall be recognized, instead of party subserviency or the surrender of honest political belief in the administration of a government pledged to do equal and exact justice

which I shall take the manifestation of the will of a great and free people. In the exercise of their power and the right of self-government, they have committed to one of their fellow-citizens a supreme and sacred trust; and he here consecrates himself to their service.

This impressive ceremony adds little to solemnize the responsibility with which I contemplate the duty I owe to all the people of the land; nothing can relieve me from anyiety lest by any act of mine their inferests may suffer, and nothing is needed to strengthen my resolution to engage every faculty and effort in the promotion of their woif are. And the din of party strife the people's choice was made; but its attendant circumstants and the safety of government by the people. In each succeeding year it more clearly appears that our democratic principle needs no appology, and that in its fearless and faithful application is to be found the surest guarantee of good government.

But the best results in the operation of the Government, wherein every citizen has share largely depend upon the proper limitation of purely partisan should be, merged into their fitness for the places accorded to them as American citizens is idle and unprofitable, except as it suggests the cussion as to their fitness for the places accorded to them as American citizens is idle and unprofitable, except as it suggests the mession as to their fitness for the places accorded to them as American citizens is idle and unprofitable, except as it suggests the mession as to their fitness for the places accorded to them as American citizens is idle and unprofitable, except as it suggests the mession as to their fitness for the places accorded to them as American citizens is idle and unprofitable, except as it suggests the mession as to their fitness for the places accorded to them as American citizens is idle and unprofitable, except as it suggests the mession as to their fitness for the places accorded to them as American citizens is dile and unprofitable, except as it suggests t

### The Procession.

The Procession.

The procession which followed was the feature of the day most eagerly looked for by many. The avenue where it was to pass was througed with people, thousands and thousands upon stands and in windows, and tens of thousands filling the sidewalks for the miles over which they stretched. At the front of the White House the President, from the grand stand reviewed them as they passed, the billions saluting as they passed, and the troops bringing their arms to a "carry" in passing in front of the President.

our happy form of government can bestow.

On this auspicious occassion we may well renew the pledge of our devotion to the Constitution which, latheheed by the founders of the Republic, and consecrated by their prayers and patriotic devotion, has, for almost a century, borne the hopes and aspirations of a great people through prosperity and peace.

It is the duty of those serving the people in public place to closely limit public expenditures to the actual needs of the Government eepnomitsally administered, because this bounds the right of the government to exact tribute from the earnings of labor or the property of its citizens, and because public extravagance begets extravagance among the people. We should never be ashamed of the simplicity and prudential economies which are best suited to the operation of a Republican form of government and most combatable with the mission of the American people. Those who are selected for a limited time to manage public affairs are still of the people and may do much by their example to encourage constently with the dignity of their official functions that plain way of life which among their fellow citizens aids integrity and promotes thrift and prosperity. The genius of our institutions, the needs of our people in their home life and the attention which is demanded for the settlement and development of the resources of our vast territory, dietate the scrupulous avoidance of any departure from that foreign policy commended by the history, the tradition and the prosperity of our Republic. It is the policy of neutrality, rejecting any share in foreign and dormaled the our interests, it is the blocky of neutrality, rejecting any share in foreign proils and through the policy of neutrality, rejecting any share in foreign proils and though the property of the service of the contract of the service of the most interests. It is the policy of neutrality, rejecting any share in foreign proils and through the shock of for-The Inaugural Ball. President Polk was inaugurated in a theater cedar and the smooth leaves of the fabled laurel. The control three sections and gratefully break the continuity of the vast stretch of floor, were covered with white muslin and twined with wreaths of cedar. muslin and twined with wreaths of cedar. The terra cotta basis of the pillars are enriched with designs in which the fasces and bands, emblems of unity and strength, are conspicuously used. These columns rise seventy-five feet to the roof, although not in any way supporting it, and are twenty-five feet in circumference. The lonic pillars of the upper gallery were surmounted by the coat-of-arms of the various States, richly emblazoned, and these were duplicated around the hall. Beneath these shields were satin banners, each stripe of the finest ribbon and each star of em-

of the finest ribbon and each star of em-broidered silver, and the columns were draped with smilax and flowers. Around the railing of the gallery was hung a drapery of the finest maroon silk velvet, woven with gold thread in a conventional pattern. Under this, on a white muslin back-ground, were traceries, outlined on wreaths of smilax, and sprays of flowers. This was met by the silk tapestries that were festooned over the full center arches of the cloister be-neath. The lower tier of the columns are Roman Dorie, and they were garnished with American shields four feet across, and sur-rounded by a semi-circle of six American flags, with pointed spears, covering a radius of ten feet. The entrances of the supper, reof ten feet. The entrances of the support to eption and ante-rooms, which open out of the cloister, were hung with rich silk damask, and the walls were embelished with the storied arms and national ensigns of the twenty-two countries holding friendly relative to the twenty-two countries.

twenty-two countries holding friendly relations with the United States.

President Cleveland opened the ball with a promenade. The President was escorted by two members of the Reception Committee. He bowed right and left, and shook hands with those who reached out to him.

For half an hour after his arrival an informal reception was held in the reception-room set apart for President Cleveland by the comset apart for President Cleveland by the comset apart for President Cleveland by the com-mittee, and at one time the room was crowded with many of ths most distinguished men of

Miss Cleveland was escorted by members of the Reception Committee and Senator Eaton. Miss Cleveland wore an exquisite toilet of white silk, with low corsage and court train, garniture of point lace and nar-row white ribbons in cascades.

Mr. Manning followed with Mrs. Hoyt.
Vice President and Mrs. Hendricks fol-lowed. Mrs. Hendricks wore a peach-colored

velvet and brocaded court train, pompadour corsage and diamonds. Colonel and Mrs. Lamont. Mrs. Lamont, white satin and brocade court train and Medici collar, edged with pearls.

Mrs. Hoyt, sister of the President, prime
colored velvet, over-gray brocade corsage, a
la pompadour, corsage bouquet and Jacque ninot roses. The Germania Orchestra, of Philadelphia, with one hundred pieces, furnished the dance music, and the Marine Band, led by Com-

music, and the Marine Band, led by Composer Soussa, provided the promenade melody. The resulting effect of a multitude of efforts gave a scene of marvelous and consummate brilliancy; the fragrant mosaic of the flowers perfuming all the air, flags thick as leaves in Vallambrosa, fluttering aloft, and below inclosing the interior soft light from high swung golden cresents mellowed every outline; the exquisite toilets and the dazzling beauty of the women, and the sterner composers. beauty of the women, and the sterner com pellness of representative men from every portion of our great country, combined to make a picturesque whole that will linger long in its beholders' memories.

-An English lady-"You Americans make a great fuss about your sweet potatoes, but I don't see how you can endure them; I think them extremely disagreeeble." Bei g asked where she had eaten any, she replied: "Oh, I never saw any, but I had some mashed potatoes cooked with plenty of sugar one day, so we could see what your sweet potatoes were like, and all disliked them exceedingly."-N. Y. Sun.

-The investigation into color blindness among railway employes in Germany shows that 998 persons out of 139,452 had no idea of color whatever. Of 115,154 men engaged in the general work of the service, 46 were completely and 273 partially insensible to differen-The Inaugural Address.

Fellow trizens:—In the presence of this to all men. There should be no pretext for anxiety touching the protection of the freedment and seal by the oath men in their rights or their security in the and 27 partially so

### FOREIGN NEWS.

A War Between England and Russia Not Expected.

English Papers Say the Direful Choice Lies With the Muscovites-Both Parties Getting Ready For the Worst.

LONDON, March 8.-In spite of the ugly look of things, few seriously expect war with Russia. The Cabinet sat for three hours to-day. It is understood that the conference was confined to a discussion of the terms of the dispatches' received yesterday from M. De Giers, Russian Prime Minister, upon the Afghan question. The decision, has not yet been made public. Musurus Pasha, the Turkish Embassador, had a long interview to-day with Earl Granville. It is said it was urged on the part of Turkey that England enter into an Anglo-Turkish alliance against Russia. It is declared that Earl Granville, while apparently receiving the proposal with pleasure, declined to make any utterance that could be construed into an indorsement of the offer.

LONDON, March 8.-Orders have been sent to Sir Peter Lamsden, British Special Commissioner, on the Afghan frontier question, to direct the Afghans to evacuate Penjdeh on the withdrawal of the Russian forces from Akrobat. Baron Staal, Russian Embassador, promises the Russian troops shall retire.

Berlin, March 8.—The North German Gazette denies that Herbert Bismarck's visit to London is connected with the Russo-Afghan frontier question. It says the difficulty between England and Russia the difficulty between England and Russia. the difficulty between England and Russia is not acute enough to require the intervention of a third Power. The Daily Newstates that there is a constant exchange of dispatches between the English and Russian Governments. "Although there is a possible hope of a peaceful solution," says the News, "the condition of affairs is still critical. The British Government's demands that the Russians retire from the Afghan frontiers, whether put in the form of an ultimatum, are final. The choice of peace or war lies in the hands of Russian statesmen."

CALCUTTA, March 3.—All preparations

CALCUTTA, March 3.—All preparations for the transportation of troops by rail-road in the event of war are rapidly maturing.

VIENNA, March 8.—The Governor of the Caucasus has arrived at St. Petersburg to stend the staff conferences on the military movements in Central Asia. It is reported that it is resolved to send an army of 35,000 men from Baku. The Royal Arsenal at Woolwich is run at full capacity night and day to enable them to turn out 2,500,000 cartridges a week.

### Inhumanity to Children.

Clyde, Wisyarra's IRON TONIO will find in are excited over a horrible case which occurred in that town a night or two ago when the mercury was 20 degrees below zero. James Bunsell and wife started in the morning on a visit several miles away, leaving at home three children eight, six and four years old respectively. There was an insufficiency of fire and food, and the parents not returning at night, the little ones became frightened and started, thinly clad. for the nearest neighbor's a half mile away. In reaching the house the little ones were so badly frozen that it was feared, at last accounts, two of them would die. Their feet, hands and faces were solid ice.

## Natural Gas Again.

PITTSBURGH, PENN., March 8 .- Sixteen nen employed at Morehead & Co.'s mill were burned to-night by natural gas. They were working under a boiler, and the foreman, forgetting their presence, turned on the gas. It ignited from the lamps, and all the men were burned. Two, named John Williams and Thomas Welsh, are so seriously injured that they are not expected to recover.

## Poor Crops in Maryland.

BALTIMORE, March 8,-The Herald will print Monday full reports from all sections of Maryland, showing that the condition of wheat, roots, and growing grain is everywhere injured by severe weather. It does not appear possible that the crop will reach by new control of the average. reach 50 per cent. of the average.

### Lamar's Successor Appointed. JACKSON, MICH., March 8.-General Ed.

ward C. Walthall has been tendered and has accepted the appointment of U. S. Senator for Mississippi to succeed the Hon. L. Q. C. Lamar. General Walthall is a leading lawyer of the State.

Thirty Horses Burned.

### PROVIDENCE, R. I., March 8.—Fire de-stroyed the Ocean Hotel stables. Thirty horses were burned to death. XLVIII. CONGRESS.

Second Session. WASHINGTON, March 4.—SENATE.—The House announced agreement to all Senate amendments to the Post-office appropriation amendments to the Post-office appropriation bill, except that relating to ten-cent postage for letters requiring special expeditors in delivery. The Senate receded from this, and the bill passed. All differences on the deficiency bill and sundry civil bill were also adjusted. The river and harbor bills were laid on the table by a vole of 28 to 20. The House having passed the bill authorizing the President to place one person on the retired list of the army the Senate received from the President the name of General U. S. Grant, and the appointment was confirmed unanimously. The oath of office was administered to Vice President Hendricks, after which Senate received was immediately reconvened by the new presiding officer and again adjourned by him to witness the inauguration ceremonies.

House.—The session of the House resulted in agreement to various Senate amendments

House.—The session of the House resulted in agreement to various Senate amendments and other reconcilitations of differences between the two houses. The bill to retire General Grant was passed by a sort of compromise. Mr. Wilson, contestee in the Iowa election case, agreeing to surrender his scatch is opponent, Mr. Frederick, if the House would pass the retirement bill, which compromise was carried out. Speaker Carlisle then formally adjourned the House session of the Forty-eighth Congress.

WASHINGTON. March 5.—SENATE—EXTRA

of the Forty-eighth Congress.

WASHINGTON, March 5.—SENATE—EXTRA
ESSION.—The Senate went into executive
session, and the Cabinet nominations were
taken up. Senator Riddleberger objected to
immediate consideration of the nomination
of Mr. Bayard, stating briefly that he did so
because of Mr. Bayard's attitude upon the
Irish question, and that Mr. Bayard was unAmerican. Mr. Bayard's name being first on
the list, the consideration of all went over
until to-morrow. Adjourned.

WASHINGTON March 6.—SENATE—EXTRA

WASHINGTON, March 6 .- SENATE .- EXTRA SESSION.—A resolution was offered directing the Secretary of the Interior to inform the Senate whether patents have been issued for lands granted in 1871 to the New Orleans and Baton Rouge Hallroad, and other matters pertaining to this road. Laid over for one day. Adjourned.